

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 18, 1777.

PHILADELPHIA, September 6.
In CONGRESS, August 28, 1777.

THE committee to whom the letter from general Sullivan, with the papers enclosed, was referred, reported,

"That the several testimonies which have been published, since the commencement of the present contest between Great Britain and America, and the uniform tenor of the conduct and conversation of a number of persons of considerable wealth, who profess themselves to belong to the society of people commonly called quakers, render it certain and notorious that those persons are, with much rancour and bitterness, disaffected to the American cause.

"That as these persons will have it in their power, to there is no doubt it will be their inclination, to communicate intelligence to the enemy, and in various other ways to injure the councils and arms of America.

"That when the enemy, in the month of December, 1776, were heading their progress towards the city of Philadelphia, a certain tedious publication, addressed, 'To our friends and brethren in religious profession in these and the adjacent provinces,' signed John Pemberton, in and on behalf of the meeting of sufferers held at Philadelphia for Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the 20th of the 12th month, 1776, was published; and, as your committee is credibly informed, circulated amongst many members of the society called quakers throughout the different states."

That as the seditious paper aforesaid originated in the city of Philadelphia, and as the persons whose names are undermentioned have uniformly manifested, by their general conduct and conversation, a disposition highly inimical to the cause of America, therefore

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the supreme executive council of the state of Pennsylvania, forthwith to apprehend and secure the persons of Joshua Fisher, Abel James, James Pemberton, Henry Drinker, Israel Pemberton, John Pemberton, John James, Samuel Pleasants, Thomas Wharton, sen. Thomas Fisher son of Joshua, and Samuel Fisher son of Joshua, together with all such papers in their possession as may be of a political nature.

And whereas there is strong reason to apprehend, that these persons maintain a correspondence and connection highly prejudicial to the public safety, not only in this state, but in the respective states of America.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the executive powers of the respective states forthwith to apprehend and secure all persons, as well among the people called quakers as others, who have, in their general conduct and conversation, evinced a disposition inimical to the cause of America, and that the persons so seized be confined in such places, and treated in such manner as shall be consistent with their respective characters, and security of their persons.

That the records and papers of the meetings of sufferers, in the respective states, be forthwith secured and carefully examined, and that such parts of them as may be of a political nature, be forthwith transmitted to congress.

The said report being read, and the several paragraphs considered and debated, and the question put severally thereon, the same was agreed to.

September 3. A letter of the 31st instant from G. Bly, Esq; vice-president of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, was read, informing, that "in consequence of the recommendation of congress, and their own persuasion of the propriety and necessity of the measure, the council have taken up several persons inimically disposed towards the American states—that five of the quakers among these are willing to make any promise of any kind, and desiring the advice of congress particularly, whether Augusta and Winchester, in Virginia, would not be suitable places in which to secure these persons, whereupon

Resolved, That congress approve of the quakers, prisoners, being sent to Virginia, and, in the opinion of congress, that Stanton, in the county of Augusta, is the most proper place in the state of Virginia for their residence and security; and, with regard to the other prisoners mentioned in their letter, congress leave it to the supreme executive council to do with them as they in their wisdom shall think best.

The supreme executive council having sent to congress, by one of the delegates of their state, sundry original letters and papers found in the possession of some of the quakers taken into custody, the same were read.

Ordered, That they be referred to the committee, to whom general Sullivan's letter of the 25th ult. was referred.

September 5. The committee to whom the papers sent to congress by the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, were referred, brought in a report, which was read. Previous to entering on the consideration thereof, a letter of this day from his excellency Thomas Wharton, jun. Esq; president of the supreme executive council of the state of Pennsylvania, was read, informing that the persons detained in the Malon's lodge had notice of going for Augusta to-morrow, and intimating that it may perhaps be worth consideration, whether the removal of those persons might not be relaxed, so that such as would yet swear or affirm allegiance to this state, and desiring an answer. Also enclosing a remonstrance from twenty-one persons in the lodge, whereupon

Resolved, That the supreme executive council be informed that congress have no objection to the enlargement of such persons now confined in the lodge as will swear or affirm allegiance to this state.

The remonstrance from the twenty-one persons in the lodge enclosed was read.

A remonstrance, from Israel Pemberton, James Pemberton, John Pemberton, Thomas Wharton, Henry Drinker, Thomas Fisher, Samuel Pleasants, and Samuel R. Fisher, was read.

Ordered to lie on the table.

September 6. Congress took into consideration the report of the committee to whom the papers transmitted by the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania were referred, whereupon

Ordered, That the papers as reported by the committee from number 1 to number 11, both inclusive, be published.

Congress took into consideration the remonstrance from Israel Pemberton, James Pemberton, John Pemberton, Thomas Wharton, Henry Drinker, Thomas Fisher, Samuel Pleasants, and Samuel R. Fisher, who were taken into custody upon the recommendation of congress, praying to be heard.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the supreme executive council of the state of Pennsylvania, to hear what the said remonstrants can allege, to remove the suspicions of their being disaffected or dangerous to the United States, and set therein as the said council judge most conducive to the public safety.

Extracts from the journals.

WILLIAM CH. HOUSTON, dep. sec.

Extract of a letter from Chester county.

"A venerable old gentleman, Mr. William Hughes of this county, went down a few days ago into New-castle county, to see what was become of a daughter of his who had married and settled near the place now occupied by our worse than savage foe. On his way he was met by a party of six Hessian, who dismounted and stripped him, and then, with the most wanton barbarity, scourged the poor old gentleman in such a manner as would shock humanity. This account I have from a young lady who saw his back at the horrible house to which, with the utmost difficulty, he had made a thirt to crawl.

P. S. You may be assured they stole the horse."

Extract of a letter from gen. Washington to congress, dated Wilmington, Sept. 3, 1777. Eight o'clock, p. m.

"This morning the enemy came out with considerable force and three pieces of artillery, against our light advanced corps, and after some pretty smart skirmishing obliged them to retreat, being far inferior in number and without cannon. The loss on either side is not yet ascertained. Ours, though not exactly known, is not very considerable; theirs, we have reason to believe, was much greater, as some of our parties, composed of expert marksmen, had opportunity of giving them several close, well directed fires; more particularly in one instance, when a body of fifteen formed a kind of ambuscade. They advanced about two miles this side of Iron-Hill, and then withdrew that place, leaving a picket at Cooch's mill, about mile in front.

"The design of their movement this morning seems to have been to disperse our light troops, who had been troublesome to them, and to gain possession of Iron-Hill, to establish a post, most probably, for covering their retreat in case of accidents."

Published by order of Congress.

CHARLES THOMPSON, sec'y.

SIR, Chads Ford, Sept. 13, 1777. 8 o'clock, p. m.

WHEN I had the honour of addressing you this morning, I mentioned that the enemy were advancing, and had begun a cannonade. I would now beg leave to inform you, that they have kept up a brisk fire from their artillery ever since. Their advanced party was attacked by our light troops under general Maxwell, who crossed the Brandywine for that purpose, and had posted his men on some high grounds on each side the road. The fire from our people was not of long duration: as the enemy pressed on in force, but very severe. What loss the enemy sustained cannot be ascertained with precision, but from our situation and briekness of the attack, it is the general opinion, particularly of those who were engaged, that they had at least three hundred men killed and wounded. Our damage is not exactly known, but from the best accounts we have been able to obtain, it does not exceed fifty in the whole. After this affair the enemy halted upon the heights, where they have remained ever since, except a detachment of them which filed off about eleven o'clock from their left, and which has since passed Brandywine at Jones's Ford, between five and six miles above Chad's, the amount of it is not known, accounts respecting it being various—some making it two or three thousand strong, and others more. Generals Sullivan, Stirling, and Stevens, with their divisions, are gone in pursuit and to attack it, if they can with any prospect of success. There has been a scattering loose fire between our parties on each side the brook, since the action in the morning, which just now became warm, when general Maxwell pushed over with his corps, and drove them from their ground, with the loss of thirty men left dead on the spot, among them a captain of the 49th, and a number of intrenching tools, with which they were throwing up a battery.

At half after four o'clock the enemy attacked general Sullivan, at the ford, and above this, and the action has been very violent ever since. It still continues. A very severe cannonade has begun here too, and I suppose we shall have a very hot evening. I hope it will be a happy one.

I have the honour to be in great haste,

Sir, your most obedient servant,

ROBERT H. HARRISON.

The hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Esq.

SIR, Chester, Sept. 13, 1777. 12 o'clock at night.

I AM sorry to inform you that in this day's engagement we have been obliged to leave the enemy masters of the field. Unfortunately the intelligence received of the enemy's advancing up the Brandywine, and crossing at a ford about six miles above us, was uncertain and contradictory, notwithstanding all my pains to get the best. This prevented my making a disposition adequate to the force with which the enemy attacked us on our right; in consequence of which the troops first engaged were obliged to retire before they could be reinforced. In the midst of the attack on the right, that body of the enemy which remained on the other side of Chad's Ford, crossed it, and attacked the division there under the command of general Wayne and the light troops under general Maxwell; who after a severe conflict also retired. The militia, under the command of general Armstrong, being posted at a ford about two miles below Chad's, had no opportunity of engaging. But though we fought under many disadvantages, and were, from the causes above mentioned, obliged to retire; yet our loss of men is not, I am persuaded, very considerable; I believe much less than the enemy's. We have also lost seven or eight pieces of cannon, according to the best information I can at present obtain. The baggage having been previously moved off is all secure, saving the mens' blankets, which being at their backs, many of them doubtless were lost.

I have directed all the troops to assemble behind Chester, where they are now arranging for this night. Notwithstanding the misfortune of the day, I am happy to find the troops in good spirits; and I hope another time we shall compensate for the losses now sustained.

The marquis La Fayette was wounded in the leg, and general Woodford in the hand. Divers other officers were wounded, and some slain, but the numbers of either cannot now be ascertained.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

P. S. It has not been in my power to send you earlier intelligence; the present being the first leisure moment I have had since the action.

Published by order of Congress.

CHARLES THOMPSON, sec.

BALTIMORE, September 9.

By his excellency Sir WILLIAM HOWE, &c. &c.

A declaration to the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, the Lower Counties in Delaware, and the counties on the eastern shore of Maryland.

SIR WILLIAM HOWE regretting the calamities to which many of his majesty's faithful subjects are still exposed, by the continuance of the rebellion; and no less desirous of protecting the innocent, than determined to pursue with the rigours of war, all those whom his majesty's forces, in the course of their progress, may find in arms against the king: Doth hereby assure the peaceable inhabitants of the province of Pennsylvania, the Lower Counties on Delaware, and the counties of Maryland on the eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay, that in order to remove any groundless apprehensions which may have been raised, of their suffering by depredations of his army under his command, he hath issued the strictest orders to the troops for the preservation of regularity and good discipline; and has signified, that the most exemplary punishment shall be inflicted upon those who shall dare to plunder the property, or molest the persons of any of his majesty's WELL DISPOSED SUBJECTS.

Security and protection are likewise extended to all persons, inhabitants of the province and counties aforesaid, who are not guilty of having assumed legislative or judicial authority, may have acted illegally in subordination and conscious of their misconduct, been induced to leave their dwellings: provided such persons do not return and remain peaceably in their usual place of abode.

Considering, moreover, that many officers and private men, now actual in arms against his majesty, may be willing to relinquish the part they have taken in this rebellion, and return to their due allegiance.

Sir William Howe doth therefore promise a free and general pardon to such officers and private men, as shall voluntarily come and surrender themselves to any detachment of his majesty's forces, before the day on which it shall be notified, that the said indulgence shall be discontinued.

Given under my hand at head-quarters of the army, the 27th of August, 1777.

By his excellency's command,

Wm. M'Kee, secretary.

Last Sunday morning, a number of the enemy's fleet were seen standing down our bay with a fair wind; their destination is supposed to be for Delaware. On their first appearance off the mouth of Patuxent river, it was thought that an attempt might be meditated against this town. In that case, it is with pleasure we can inform our readers, we are well prepared to give them a warm reception. The fort, batteries, and boom at Whetstone Point, are in excellent order, and a furnace is erected on the Point, from which red-hot shotbolts of war will issue to meet our invading foe. All valuable effects, together with the women and children, are chiefly removed out of town to places of safety and our brave countrymen flock in great numbers to our assistance, to that a resolute and determinate stand may be expected, whenever these lawless plunderers shall think proper to invade us.

Extract of a letter from Chester, dated September 12, 1777.
11 o'clock, a. m.

I have just time to drop you a few inaccurate particulars of the bloody transactions of yesterday. Our army was posted on the heights of Brandywine, about 12 miles above Wilmington, at and contiguous to Chad's Ford; the enemy lay nearly opposite to them, though at the distance of several miles on the other side of the creek. About sunrise a small body of the enemy appeared opposite Chad's Ford, and began a heavy cannonade upon our lines, which was returned with equal vigour; they at the same time being posted upon the hills around made several efforts, as if to attack us with small arms. Gen. Maxwell's light troops fell in with them upon the meanders of the Brandywine, and a very hot firing ensued, and each party were alternately drove back. In this skirmish we lost but few men, and the enemy suffered very considerably, not less, I am assured, than 500, for our troops were advantageously posted and kept up a constant and well directed fire all out the whole day. Their efforts to force the pass at Chad's Ford were evidently calculated only to amuse, for in the interim they had filed off up the creek in a large body, and crossed the forks of Brandywine, and marched very rapidly down upon our right, where General Sullivan's and Lord Stirling's divisions were posted. General Sullivan's division, being entitled to the right by seniority, filed off to their ground, but before they had time to form regularly the enemy approached upon them, and immediately a hot and incessant discharge of small arms began, which continued most obstinately for nearly one hour without cessation, when our troops gave way: However, reinforced about half after five o'clock the attack began again, and lasted nearly one hour longer, when orders were given to retreat, which was done. The enemy at the same time pulled at Chad's Ford, where they suffered much. We have not lost many.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated Sept. 13, 1777.
9 o'clock.

"No doubt, before this reaches you, you will hear various accounts of the late action, but you may depend the enemy paid dear for the ground they got. I saw General Maxwell at Chester; he informed me that he, with 500 men, crossed early in the morning over the Brandywine and laid in ambush for the enemy, in which he succeeded, and left 400 of them dead in the field, before he recrossed the Brandywine. The engagement began early in the morning, and continued till late in the evening; he says the enemy lost at least 500 men; we have lost (killed, wounded and taken) not above five or six hundred. Gen. Cornwallis commanded the column which carried our lines; here our people made them fall like blackbirds; Gen. Sullivan's division was fired on before they could form. The morning after the engagement many of our troops came up, and are now joining the army. Gen. Washington this morning left this place, and is gone to German-Town, where, and on the falls of the Schuylkill, all the army is to be encamped. Three thousand militia from the Jerseys, 1500 regulars with Gen. Putnam, several of the Lancaster militia, and three classes of the militia from this city, are now on their march. Tomorrow, it is expected, will be the great day; how the event will be God only knows; however much blood will be shed before Howe gets this place, if ever. Howe was all day yesterday burying his dead, and taking care of his wounded. Our officers and men are in high spirits. Not one Marylander was killed; Capt. Joseph Ford was wounded in the arm."

The following account is given by an intelligent skipper, who had been many months in the British fleet, and made his escape from it ten days since:—There are 8 or 10 privateers that came from New-York with Lord Howe's fleet, carrying 3 and 10 guns. Not daring to act whilst with the English fleet, they purposed to lay behind the fleet when it goes down the bay, and then run along shore, and into the unguarded rivers, and plunder the inhabitants. Negroes are their chief object, whom they intend to sell in the West-Indies.

Several of the enemy's ships of war, with their raders, &c. have passed by our harbour this morning, and it is supposed the rest of the fleet are on their way down.

Benedict, Charles county.

TO be RUN for, on Thursday the 9th day of October, a purse of fifteen pounds, for any horse, mare, or gelding, carrying weight or five, one hundred and twenty-six the standard, as to rise and fall according to the rules of racing hots, &c. To be entered with Mr. John Morton the day preceding the race.

On the day following will be run to a small purse, the sum not yet known, and on the above terms, the winning horse of the preceding day being excepted. W3

September 12, 1777.

LOST, the 30th of last month, between Annapolis and the Governor's Bridge, a gold-headed CANE, with the letter A engraved thereon. Whoever has found the same, and will bring it to Mr. OGLE, at Bellair, or the Printer hereof, shall receive four dollars reward. 3W

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away, the first of last month, a negro man, named WILL, of a yellowish complexion, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high. Had on an old white country livery wore waistcoat and breeches, and an oblong shirt. He was seen, about three weeks ago, in the neighbourhood of London-Town, and was then on his way to Baltimore. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in any gaol, so that he may be had again, may receive the above reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges, if brought home.

BENJ. MACKALL 4th.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Washington county, Chew's Farm, Sept. 1, 1777. RAN away from the subscriber, on Chew's Farm, a NEGRO fellow named Sampson, about six feet high, between forty and fifty years of age. Had on and took with him, when he went away, an old full lined jacket, a pair of blue breeches, a tow shirt and trousers, but may have other clothes. He is remarkable by having a blemish in one of his eyes, is a designing, cunning rogue, though would often appear silly, or a fool, by which means he disguises himself. Having been raised on the eastern shore, I have reason to think he has gone that way, having frequently expressed a desire to be there. Whoever takes up said negro, and returns him to the subscriber, if within thirty miles, shall receive eight dollars, and if farther, the above reward, paid by

W5 SIMON DOYLE.

Upper-Marlborough, August 1, 1777. Agreeable to the will of John Hepburn, Esq; deceased, will be SOLD, by public vendue, at Mrs. Gibson's, in Upper-Marlborough, on Saturday the 5th of September, for ready money,

THREE and a half LOTS of ground adjoining each other in the said town, on one of which stands a very good two story brick house, three rooms below, and four above, a cellar under one half of the house, a brick kitchen, two rooms below and two above, a negro quarters, milk-house, store-house, stable and chaise-house.

At the same time will be sold, two other houses in Upper-Marlborough, one where William Urquhart keeps tavern, under lease for twenty-one years, nine of which are expired; the other one is now made use of as an office for the records removed from Annapolis, rents for 24

SW 6 SAM. CHEW HEPBURN, executor.

May 6, 1777.

PATAPSCO SLITTING-MILL.

THIS is to inform the public, that the subscriber's MILL is completely fitted, and now at work, where he sells MILL RODS of all sorts, SHEET IRON, thick and thin, and HOOPING of any breadth or thickness, upon as good terms as they can be procured in any of the United States.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

N. B. A number of SAILORS are wanted, to whom great encouragement will be given, by

W. W.

ANY person or persons, who will undertake the STOCKING of MUSKETS for this STATE, may have any number, and all the materials found, by applying to

JOHN SHAW, Annapolis.

Wanted, quantity of OLD BRASS, for which a good price will be given.

Calvert county.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 17th day of July last, a tuff NEGRO man, named Tom, about twenty-five years of age, of a yellowish complexion, and has a down look, his wool is combed up before, and his crown is often times shaved, he is a tolerable good shoemaker, and understands the water, as he happened used to go in the boat with me. Had on, when he went away, a gray leathern coat, one duff ditto country cloth breeches, striped and bound before with blue, one pair of blue cloth ditto, one country line shirt, and one white ditto, one pair of white yam stockings, one pair of shoes with brass buckles, as a straw hat bound with black. He speaks short in a muttering way. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him so that the owner may get him again, shall receive ten dollars reward, paid by

HILARY WILSON.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HIS excellency the governor, being authorized and empowered the subscriber to finish his business in the several courts, all persons are desired to take notice of the same. Letters directed to the subscriber in Annapolis will be duly attended to.

BENJAMIN GALLOWAY.

Annapolis, July 16, 1777.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform all persons indebted to THOMAS HARWOOD and JOHN BRICE, or to himself, that constant attendance will be given in the LOAN-OFFICE at Annapolis, for the purpose of receiving payment or satisfactory settlements, for all monies due them, and, as long indulgences have been given them, hopes regard will be paid to this notice, as it may prevent a great deal of trouble, and will very much oblige their

Humble servant,

THO. HARWOOD, jun.

To be SOLD.

THAT large three story BRICK HOUSE, in Chester-Town, late the property of Dr. William Murray. It is situated in the most public and pleasant part of the town; has large commodious buildings adjoining, well adapted for any kind of public business. For terms apply to Mr. John Galloway, in Chester-Town, or to

JAMES MURRAY, in Annapolis.

June 25, 1777.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at Patapsco Slitting-mill, a convict servant man, named SAMUEL WRIGHT, by trade a millwright, but can turn his hands to almost any sort of business, thirty-eight years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, very swarthy complexion, black curling hair, much given to liquor. Had on a frize waistcoat without sleeves, leather breeches, half worn shoes, country linen shirt, and an old hat. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have, if taken ten miles from home, three pounds; if twenty miles, five pounds; if forty miles, seven pounds, and, if out of the province, the above reward.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from my company, in col. John Gumbly's regiment of the Maryland forces, a certain JOHN TRIM, who sometimes passes for John Bandler and last week enlisted with Capt. Reynolds, by the name of John Burrel. He is a native of Ireland, about forty years of age, near six feet high, swarthy complexion, short black hair, a bold look, one of his hands fore, or lately healed; his clothes unknown, as he several times has changed them; he is very seditious when in liquor, especially about his exploits at sea, and what a valiant sailor he was in his younger years. Whoever secures said deserter in Frederick-Town gaol, shall receive the above reward, besides the charges allowed by the honourable congress.

BENJ. SPYKER, Capt.

N. B. It is supposed he is now near Sharpsburg, or Sheppards-Town, in Virginia.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Elk-Ridge, Anne-Arundel county, near Gwyn's mill, Patuxent river, July 2, 1777.

RAN away from the subscriber, a convict servant man, named GEORGE HOLT, about 3 feet 4 or 5 inches high, about 23 or 24 years of age, light sandy hair combed back, has a weakness in one of his thumbs. Had on a country hat half worn, and a coarse country shirt almost new, one livery jacket with a yellow cotton cape and one striped ditto with yellow metal buttons, coarse striped country trousers, old shoes newly laced, old stockings black and blue, an old razor, and an old day-book with his name in many places in it. It is imagined he has forged a pass and will endeavour to get on board some vessel. Whoever secures the said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have ten dollars reward, and, if brought home, all reasonable charges paid, by me,

WILLIAM RAY, jun.

Annapolis, July 29, 1777.

ALL persons indebted to the late Dr. JOHN SHAW, on bond, note, or open account, are desired to make immediate payment, as this is the last time of asking, and may depend that suits will be brought against them without further notice.

ISAAC HARRIS, RUTH HARRIS, Executors.

Annapolis, May 10, 1777.

NECESSITY COMPELS THE MEASURE.

THE term of the CO-PARTNERSHIP between WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON, having expired on the first day of January last, and the present cruel and unjust war prosecuting by Great-Britain against the freedom of America, rendering it impracticable to renew the same; notice is hereby given, that by mutual consent the said PARTNERSHIP was dissolved on that day accordingly. It is necessary, therefore, our affairs be settled; wherefore we earnestly request all persons indebted to the concern in any manner, to make full and immediate payment, which has been too long neglected by many, who, taking advantage of the times,

from such conduct lenity ought not to be expected, yet such as have it not in their power immediately to settle their open accounts by payment, are, for the last time, desired to settle the same by bonds.

That branch of the business in the management of our Mr. JOHNSON, in London, will with fidelity be carefully attended to, until the completion thereof; and our friends experience of his past conduct will, we hope, sufficiently recommend him to their future favours, wherever his judgment, for mutual benefits, may direct him to settle.

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

Annapolis, June 18, 1777.

STRAYED from the plantation of Richard Burling, on the north side of Severn river, about five or six weeks ago, a large valuable red COW, with remarkable large horns, which grow almost upright; she gave milk when she went away, and may be known in the neighbourhood by her having a very short tail. Any person who will deliver her at the plantation from whence she strayed, shall receive 20s. reward.

TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, about 10 miles from Baltimore-Town, sometime in March last, a NEGRO man, named JACK, commonly called Jack Gutrick, formerly belonged to col. Hoot, of Charles county, and sold by him to Dr. Walter Jenifer, of said county; he is a short, well set fellow, remarkable thick lips. Whoever takes up and secures said negro, so as his master may get him again, shall have ten pounds; if delivered at Northampton Furnace, about 10 miles from Baltimore-Town, shall have the above reward, paid by

Captain CHARLES RIDGELY.

N. B. Whoever may happen to take said negro are desired to confine him well in irons.

Prince-George's county, July 23, 1777.

WILLIAM WATERS takes this method to desire all those whose accounts have been standing with him unsettled twelve months, to make immediate payment, which will prevent trouble and expense to them as well as to himself.

Piscataway, July 1, 1777.

For SALE.

MY lot in Piscataway. The improvements thereon are, a dwelling-house two stories high, thirty by eighteen, two rooms below, and two above, a large cellar the dimensions of the house, a stable thirty by fourteen, a story and a half high, and an old kitchen, new covered about three years ago, and with a fine expence may be made either a convenient store-house or kitchen. The lot is inclosed with locust posts and oak paling, and contains near an acre. Part of the price may be made easy to the purchaser, on giving proper security, with interest.

ALEX. HAMILTON.